WORDPIC PAGINATE MODULE

PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

The PAGINATE module of the WORDPIC Word Processing System is used to quickly and easily divide a document into pages for subsequent printing. PAGINATE is normally activated after you have created a document and before it is printed. You tell PAGINATE how big you want your pages and it will divide up the document automatically. Unlike many other systems, however, PAGINATE displays every proposed "scissor point" in the document, which you may accept, reject or move. This gives you final control over the printed output format, so that you can make "judgement calls" to eliminate splitting paragraphs across page boundaries or similar situations. Pagination is accomplished by inserting "pagebreak" lines into the document at desired points. The PRINT module begins a new page each time it encounters one of these pagebreaks. Pagebreaks can be subsequently moved, deleted, or changed either by PAGINATE or the WORDPIC Editor, if desired.

PAGINATE supports a number of advanced features, some of which are summarized below:

1. PAGINATE automatically computes optimum "scissor point" for pages (even if the page contains figures, sub- or superscripts, changes in line spacing, etc.).

2. PAGINATE displays each proposed breakline, which can be interactively altered by the user.

3. PAGINATE supports automatic page numbering, resettable any number of times in the document. Compound numbers (for example, "page 3-18") can be used.

4. PAGINATE supports automatic insertion of headers and footers, which may be changed any number of times in the document.

5. Headers and footers may contain any amount of information in any format desired, including graphics (for example, your company's logo).

6. Different headers, footers, and indentation (gutterspace) may be automatically provided on odd and even pages (for bound documents).

7. A macro facility supports text substitution in headers and footers.

8. Pagination can be "undone" or modified at will.

9. Multi-column printing (first one column and then the next) is supported.

OVERVIEW OF THE PAGINATION PROCESS

After creating a document using the WORDPIC Editor and returning to the WORDPIC Shell, you invoke the PAGINATE module by selecting the file desired and pressing the PAGINATE function key. After asking you a couple of questions, PAGINATE will display a 19-line section of your document with a reverse-video (highlighted) pagebreak line between two lines of your document. This indicates the proposed "scissor point" where a new page will be begun. If you accept this proposed breakline, it will be copied into the file at that point and PAGINATE will then display the next proposed breakline position. If you wish you may alter the position of the breakline by using the Up-arrow or Down-arrow keys to move it backward or forward in the document before accepting it. This process is simply repeated until the end of the document is reached, at which point you QUIT from PAGINATE. If you wish you may then print the document. These operations are covered in detail on the following pages. Headers, footers, page numbering and advanced usage (such as multicolumn pagination) is discussed after the detailed description of the basic pagination procedure.

SOME DEFINITIONS

Since PAGINATE is used to specify the layout of your document on the printed page, you will need to know some basic terms, as shown in the sketch below.

A header is information which is to be printed at the top of every page, such as the title and/or chapter of a book. A footer is information which is to be printed at the bottom of every page. Page numbers may be included in the header or footer or both. Initially we will assume that no headers or footers are desired (which is the default case for PAGINATE). The offset is the amount of whitespace desired (measured in inches) from the left edge of the paper to column 1 of the text of your document.

The most important measurement for PAGINATE is the measurement LINES, which specifies the amount of text to be printed on each page from your document, measured in standard text lines. One standard text line is 1/6 inch. This measure is always in terms of 1/6 inch on the final printed page. The default value is 57 standard text lines per page, or 9.5 inches, allowing a standard top margin of one inch and bottom margin of 1/2 inch on an 11 inch sheet, without headers or footers. Note that the value of LINES is not necessarily the same as the number of lines actually to be printed on the page. For example, if you selected double spacing (by specifying SPACING=2 on a paragraph breakline), then there would only be 28 lines of text on the page, but it would still occupy 9.5 inches or 57 standard text lines. If you included a figure in your document, it might occupy 20 or more standard text lines. The value specified for LINES does not include any header or footer.

As part of the initial dialog, you will tell PAGINATE how many standard text lines you want per page (or accept the default of LINES=57). PAGINATE will read your document, accumulating a count of standard text lines as it progresses, taking into account any changes in spacing, figures, lines per inch changes, etc. When it has read forward enough to match your desired value for LINES (say, 57), it will stop and propose a pagebreak at this point in the document. After you accept the proposed pagebreak, PAGINATE resumes reading until the next desired position is found and the new pagebreak is proposed. Now that you know the basic definitions and how PAGINATE works, you are ready to begin.

STARTUP DIALOG

To paginate a document from the WORDPIC Shell, select the desired document name using the cursor keys and then depress the PAGINATE function key (f5). The program will prompt:

> Please enter name of backup file (RETURN=none)?=

If you answer this question with a file name, a copy of your unpaginated file will be made under that name for safekeeping. If you reply with just a carriage return, no backup will be made. Generally it is not necessary to make a backup of the unpaginated document since pagebreaks can be easily removed later to restore your document to its unpaginated state. Next PAGINATE asks:

> How many text lines per page do you want (excluding header/footer, if any) (RETURN=57)?=

Just press RETURN if you want pages of 57 standard text lines each. Otherwise enter a number between 1 and 255 indicating the desired value for LINES, followed by RETURN. The final prompt is:

> Do you want to discard any existing pagebreaks from the file (Y/N)?=

If your document doesn't contain any pagebreaks, it doesn't matter whether you answer Y or N. Sometimes you may wish to paginate a file which already has some pagebreaks in it. For example, you may have inserted pagebreaks from the WORDPIC Editor at the end of chapters so as to force chapters to start on a new page. In this case you would reply "N", so that PAGINATE will respect (and re-propose) these existing pagebreaks when it encounters them. On the other hand, you may wish to completely "undo" the pagination on a document that was

previously paginated. In this case you would reply "Y", which will cause PAGINATE to read the entire document and discard any existing pagebreaks before proceeding (this may take several seconds if your document is large).

This completes the startup dialog. At this point, the screen will be erased and the standard paginate display will appear, as described below.

THE PAGINATE DISPLAY

PAGINATE displays information on the screen in three windows, similar to the WORDPIC Editor. The top three lines form a command/status area; the middle 20 lines form a text window, and the bottom line contains the active function key legends. The text window will be filled with the first lines of your document in the same manner as the WORDPIC Editor display, except that a reverse video (highlighted) pagebreak line will be displayed above the first line of your document. This is the proposed pagebreak line. PAGINATE always proposes a pagbreak line at the very start of the file so that you may specify headers and footers for the first page, if you wish. For now we will assume you don't want any headers and footers.

The line immediately below the PAGINATE signon-message and copyright notice is the status line. The status line displays several attributes reflecting the current state at the proposed breakline. The leftmost part indicates the line number in the file where the currently proposed pagebreak will be inserted if it is accepted, and the name of the file and currently selected disk drive number. The "Page=" display indicates the number of the page immediately above the proposed breakline. Since there is initially nothing above the breakline, the page number is zero. The "@+=" displays the current value of the automatic page number, which will be discussed later. The LINE=" displays the current number of standard text lines between the last accepted pagebreak and the currently proposed pagebreak. Since initially no pagebreaks have been accepted, the value is 0. The display, "(57 under)" is an aid in manually positioning the pagebreak line and will be explained shortly.

The function key legends at the bottom of the screen are:

ACCEPT BACK PG TEMPLATE SHOW VAR SET VAR REJECT QUIT

Initially we will only be concerned with the ACCEPT, REJECT and QUIT function keys. You may notice that the normal keyboard keys are disabled (they just "beep" when pressed) and that no flashing cursor is displayed on the screen. This is because you normally only need to use the function keys and cursor (Up-arrow and Down-arrow) keys to direct the pagination process. The ACCEPT function key tells PAGINATE to insert the proposed pagebreak into the file at the displayed position, and to advance to the proposed end of the next page. The REJECT function key tells PAGINATE to discard the proposed breakline and advance to the next proposed end of page. The QUIT function key is used to cease pagination and return to the WORDPIC shell.

You will notice that the proposed pagebreak line (in reverse video) contains the standard WORDPIC pagebreak symbol ¶ in column 1 and "LINES=57" after it. The "LINES=" attribute on the breakline indicates the number of standard text lines per page you specified during the startup dialog. If you specified a

number other than 57, it will be shown. Later you will see how you can easily change this number at any time.

Since we are assuming that you don't want any header or footer on the first page of your document, there is no need to accept a pagebreak at the very start of the document (later you'll see how to specify a header on the pagebreak line). Therefore press the REJECT function key (f7). The text window will be erased and refilled with lines from further on in your document. The status line will be updated and the proposed breakline will no longer appear at the top of the screen. Instead, it will appear with 12 lines of text above it and 7 lines below it (6 lines above and 3 below if you are paginating a "wide" document). This position allows you to view the last few lines of the page and the first few lines of the next page.

Notice that the status line now displays LINE= 57" on the right end, and that the "(57 under)" has disappeared. This indicates that there are now 57 standard text lines (each 1/6 of an inch) between the proposed breakline and the previous breakline (actually top-of-file in this case since there is no prior breakline). The lefthand side of the status line probably does not show LINE=57, however, but probably some larger number. That is because this is the line number in your file, not the measure of the number of standard text lines which would have been "printed" at this point. For example, all paragraph break lines count as one line in the file, but since they are not printed they don't count at all toward the LINE=" display value. On the other hand, a Figure break line occupies only 1 line in the file but might occupy 20 or more standard text lines (of 1/6 inch each).

Pressing the Up-arrow or Down-arrow keys will move the proposed breakline up or down by one line on the display. The right end of the status line will indicate the number of standard text lines that this position puts you "over" or "under" compared with the desired amount. The word "over" is highlighted when more than the specified number of lines are on the page to warn you that this indicates a situation where the printed page might run over the end of page. The shifted arrow keys move the proposed breakline by one display-page (19 lines). Naturally you can't move the proposed breakline beyond any other existing pagebreaks (if any), or beyond end of file. Normally you will only want to move the proposed line so as to be "under" in order to avoid splitting a paragraph across pages.

When PAGINATE reaches the end of your document it will propose a final pagebreak. Normally you will not want to accept this one, but instead of pressing REJECT, press QUIT. You will then be prompted:

Do you want to ACCEPT the proposed pagebreak before quittng (Y/N)?=

Reply "N", and PAGINATE will return you to the WORDPIC Shell without installing the final pagebreak. You may also quit at any time before the end of file, in which case you might want to ACCEPT the proposed pagebreak.

When paginating a document with pagebreaks already in it and not discarded, PAGINATE will re-propose the pagebreaks it finds at the position it finds them, as well as proposing new pagebreaks where applicable. This is desirable, for example, when you want to paginate a document which presently has pagebreaks at the end of the chapters only.

HEADERS, FOOTERS, AND PAGE NUMBERS

PAGINATE supports a simple, powerful and flexible method for automatically generating headers, footers and page numbering on the final printed document. Headers and footers do not appear in your document file, but are instead stored in a separate file called a template file. You only need to create one copy of the header or footer you want in this template file. To get the header or footer printed in the final printed document, you simply "call it out" once in your document, and it will automatically be printed on every page. Therefore you can later change the headers and footers on all the printed pages by merely changing the one copy in the template file and reprinting. This process is very similar to the way figure breaklines call out separate graphics files for printing.

Creating a template file is very easy. From the WORDPIC Shell you generate a file and edit it with the WORDPIC Editor. You may do this either before or after using PAGINATE. To create a header or footer, all you do is type the desired text in the position you want it to appear, and terminate the header or footer with a pagebreak (using the NEWPAGE function key on the OTHER menu of the WORDPIC Editor). Often your header or footer will only be a single line, but it can be more. You may put up to 255 headers and footers in a single file, separated by by pagebreaks. For example, suppose you wished to create a header and a footer for the CODOS section of the MTU-130 manual. You could prepare a file called TEMPLATES using the WORDPIC Editor that looked like this:

```
Chapter 4                MTU-130 USER MANUAL                CODOS Usage

                                 page @+
```

This defines a header and a footer of one line each. There is no inherent distinction between a header and a footer; either one could be used at the top or either one at the bottom of the page, depending on how they are called out. You could prepare additional headers or footers for additional chapters by simply generating more text, remembering to separate each with a pagebreak.

You may be wondering about the "@+" in the footer. This is a special symbol called the page variable. When the WORDPIC Print module actually prints your hardcopy, it will automatically substitute the correct page number in place of the "@+" in the footer. When the footer for the first page is printed, "1" will be substituted for "@+"; "2" will be substituted on the second page footer, etc. If you don´t want page numbering simply don´t put the "@+" in your template. The page number will appear on the printed page in whatever position you put the "@+". You can put it in both the header and footer, at both the left and right edges, or however you want.

Now that you know how to create a template file of headers or footers, you are ready to "call them out". Headers and footers are called out by attributes on the pagebreak line in your main document. For example the pagebreak line,

```
LINES=57 HEAD=1 FOOT=2
```

specifies that the first page of the template file should be used as a header, and the second page should be used as the footer. This would be the way to call out our sample template defined above. Once a HEAD or FOOT attribute is specified on a breakline, it remains in effect until changed. Therefore you only need to call out the header/footer once, and it will be printed on all subsequent pages. To cancel a header or footer altogether, specify HEAD=0 or FOOT=0.

These attributes may be specified either from the WORDPIC Editor or PAGINATE. Often it is most convenient to specify the headers and footers during pagination. To call out a header or footer on the currently proposed breakline, press the SET VAR ("set variables") function key. A copy of the proposed pagebreak line will be presented in the top line of the command/status area (not in reverse video), with the cursor at the end of the line. You may now simply type in any attributes desired. You may use normal editing keys (rubout, backspace, insert, delete, etc.) to alter the line prior to pressing RETURN. Pressing RETURN updates the proposed breakline in the text window area.

In addition to calling out headers and footers, you may also set the value of the pagebreak variable, "@+". For example, if you wanted to start the next page with page number 50, you could specify:

```
LINES=57 HEAD=1 FOOT=2 @+=50
```

You may have noticed that the value shown after the "@+=" on the status line display changes as you accept new pagebreak lines. This is the current value of the pagebreak variable. This value would be printed out in a header/footer on the page before the currently proposed pagebreak. It is important to realize that the values displayed on the status line are the values in force before the currently proposed breakline. This is because the breakline is only "proposed" and is not in effect. It also gives you a chance to view both the current value (on the status line) and any proposed changes (on the pagebreak line itself). All attributes or variables specified on the breakline apply on the page beginning with the breakline, and do not take effect until the breakline is accepted. Thus the footer for the page beginning with the breakline above will have a page number of 50 printed, as you would expect.

You may also need to specify the name of the file containing your templates. The default name is TEMPLATES, so if you create your templates in that file, you won't need to specify a file. Otherwise, you can specify a file on the pagebreak line, which selects another file (which remains in effect untill changed). For example,

```
LINES=57 HEAD=1 FOOT=2 FILE=MYHEADFOOTS
```

In addition to the page number variable @+, there are 26 other user-defined variables called @A, @B, @C, and so on up to @Z. These behave in a similar manner to the page variable @+, except that the values assigned to the variables do not change unless explicitly altered. Suppose we change our template file previously generated to the following:

If we now create a pagebreak line of the form:

```
LINES=57 HEAD=1 FOOT=2 @C=4 @S="CODOS Usage"
```

the printed result will be the same as before. Now, however, we can use the same template and still change the chapter or section name at some other point in the document. For example,

```
LINES=57 HEAD=1 FOOT=2 @C=7
```

would reset the chapter number to 7 from this point forward. You can also combine variables, for example to create a compound page numbering scheme. Suppose you created a template on page 3 of the template file which contained:

```
@c-@+
```

If you create a pagebreak line calling for this template such as:

```
LINES=57 FOOT=3 @C=5 @+=1
```

then the printed result will be "5-1" for the new page, "5-2" for the following page, etc. Notice that either upper or lower case names (@C or @c) may be used for the variable; both are equivalent. Values assigned to the variables may be up to 31 characters in length. If the value to be assigned to the variable is to include any blanks, then it must be enclosed in quotes; otherwise, the first blank is assumed to be the end of the value. Either single (´) or double quotes (") may be used, but must be the same on both ends of the character string. Naturally you may only assign a number to the @+ variable and should not enclose it in quotes.

Since the number of characters substituted for a variable when it is printed may be shorter, equal to, or longer than the two character variable name, remaining text on the line may be shifted left or right when the substitution is made at print time. In some cases this is desirable, and in some cases it is not. For example, consider the following template header:

```
@S                    page @+
```

The intention here is that value assigned to @S will be the current section title, for example:

```
LINES=57 head=4 @S="Editing Text"
```

The printed position of the "page " part of the footer depends on the length of the section name. If the following section was @S="Macros", then the "page " part would be printed 6 characters further to the left than for @S="Editing Text". To solve this problem, place a backslash (\) character in front of "page =" in the template. The backslash is treated by the PRINT module as a placeholder. It is not printed, but instead tells PRINT that any text shifting due to substitutions should not propagate beyond the backslash. This will keep

the page number in the desired place:

```
@S                    \page @+
```

Thus far we have given only examples of single-line headers and footers. However, multiline templates are also acceptable. You may also change fonts (using the TYPE attribute on a paragraph breakline within the template) or make other changes within the template without affecting the text portion of your document. You may even call for a graphics image to be printed in a header or footer. As a fairly sophisticated example, suppose you want your header to print your company logo with the company name and the title of the document beside it. Assuming that you have previously created the desired logo as a graphics image 50 dots high, using the GREDIT program, you can specify your header as:

```
FILE=LOGO.G HEIGHT=50
  BACKUP=2 TYPE=ELITE
                        Mycompany, Inc.        @T
```

Now if this header is called out from the pagebreak line as:

```
LINES=57 HEAD=5 @T="Word Processing Power"
```

the PRINT module will print the header at the top of the page, backup two lines, print the company name beside the logo, and then print the title, "Word Processing Power" to the right of the company name. This will be repeated at the top of every page without having to be respecified on another breakline.

When planning headers and footers, you should remember that the number of standard text lines per page you specify does not include the size of the header and footer. The total printed size of the page is therefore:

Printed size = (LINES)+(size of header)+(size of footer)

where LINES is the current setting of the "LINES=" attribute (default=57). If you want a standard 9.5 inch printed page but want to have a 2 line header and a two line footer, you should therefore reduce LINES to 53. You should also remember that there are no blank lines printed between the header and the start of your text or between your text and the footer, so you may want to include a trailing blank line (or two) in the header template and a leading blank line in the footer template, so your text won't run right into the header or footer when printed.

You may have wondered what happens to your footer when you have a pagebreak on a "short" page, such as at the end of a chapter. For example, suppose that after pagination you have only 10 lines on the last page of chapter 1 of your document, so that chapter 2 starts on a new page. Assume further that you have specified LINES=52 and that you have a 3 line header (including two blank lines) and a two line footer (including one leading blank line). The WORDPIC Print module will print this page as follows. At the top of the page it will print your header including the two blank lines. It will then print your 10 lines of text. When the pagebreak is encountered, it will automatically print 42 additional blank lines (because you specified LINES=52), and then print your footer, including the leading blank line. Thus your footer will be correctly

placed regardless of how little text is on the page. You may change the number of standard text lines per page within the document by merely changing the value specified for the "LINES=" attribute on the pagebreak line (using SET VAR).

This method has some benefits that may not be immediately apparent. For example, once you have paginated your document you can go back into the WORDPIC Editor and delete or add lines to your text without adversely affecting the position of the footer (so long as you don't add more lines than can be physically printed on the page in the specified space). During the pagination process you could deliberately leave a page a few lines "under" to leave room for a footnote to be added later. Also, since page numbers are not computed until print time, you can insert pages into your document without having to renumber the pages.

When paginating a complex document with several variables or different headers and footers in different parts of the document, you may forget what the current setting of a variable is, or which template you want to call out. The SHO VAR function key will show the values of the currently defined variables. Remember that variables are not in force until the pagebreak line defining them is accepted, so SHO VAR will not show variables defined on the currently proposed pagebreak line. Press the RETURN function key to re-enable the normal PAGINATE display.

Pressing the TEMPLATES function key will cause PAGINATE to prompt:

```
Display what template file (RETURN=TEMPLATES       )?=
```

You may type in the name of a desired template file or just press RETURN to see the default file. If you have previously accepted a pagebreak line with a "FILE=" attribute specified, it will be the default file instead of TEMPLATES. The text window will be cleared and the first template of the file displayed, along with the function keys:

```
NEXT PG   PRIOR PG   FIND PG                                  RETURN
```

Pressing the NEXT PG function key will display the next template in the template file (if any). PRIOR PG backs up to the prior page (if any). You may display a template selected by number by pressing FIND page and then typing in the desired page number. The purpose of displaying the templates for headers and footers is to help refresh your memory as to what they look like and what variables are used. If you need to change the template, however, you will have to exit the PAGINATE module and use the WORDPIC Editor to make the change.

The only remaining function key we have not discussed is the BACK PG function key on the PAGINATE menu. Pressing this key tells PAGINATE to discard the presently proposed breakline and then backup to the prior breakline and re-propose it. This process may be repeated as often as needed to "undo" any amount of prior pagination. Typically you might use the BACK PG function key when you discover that if you had squeezed one more line on a previous page you could get rid of an "orphan" line at the end of this page.

ALTERNATE-FACING PAGES

You may wish to prepare a printed master for a report, manual or similar document where pages will be published on both sides of the paper and bound at the edge, so that two pages are visible at once as in an ordinary book. This presents two new problems, both of which are easily solved using WORDPIC Paginate. First, you will want different offset (whitespace) on odd and even pages, so as to leave a wider "gutterspace" where the binding is between the pages than at the edges. Second, you may wish to use different headers or footers on odd and even pages. For example, some books print the title on right-facing pages and the chapter name on left-facing pages. The following new keywords will solve these problems:

ODDOFFSET= ODDHEAD= ODDFOOT=

As you may have surmised, these keywords specify the values to be used for the offset (lefthand margin whitespace), header, and footer, respectively, on odd numbered pages. Assuming that you wish to start your report with a right hand page numbered page 1 (with page 2 on the back of page 1), you might specify the following pagbreak at the start of your document:

LINES=52 HEAD=1 FOOT=2 ODDHEAD=3 OFFSET=0.5 ODDOFFSET=1.5

This calls for different headers on odd and even numbered pages, but the same footer on both. Odd numbered pages (whose left edge will be at the center binding) will have a lefthand margin of 1.5 inches, and even numbered pages (whose left edge will be at the exposed edge of the book) will have a half inch margin.

PAGINATING MULTICOLUMN TEXT

One of the most unusual features supported by WORDPIC is the ability to print multicolumn text by actually printing first one column and then the next on the same page. A two-column format is frequently used for newsletters and similar documents. Without WORDPIC, this would be accomplished by printing long "galleys" of text and then "pasting-up" the columns manually. Using WORDPIC, you can create your document as a single long column and let PAGINATE do the cut-and paste for you! Let us assume that you wish to have the first column printed one half inch from the left edge of the paper and the second column 4 inches from the left edge, and that each column should be 50 lines long. If you consider each column to be a "page" for purposes of numbering, you may get an idea of how to proceed. You can use OFFSET=4.0 to specify the right column starting position, and ODDOFFSET=0.5 to specify the left. All that remains is to get the printer to put odd and even numbered "pages" on the same physical piece of paper. To do this, specify BACKPAGE=1 on the pagebreak line of each even numbered page, as you let PAGINATE divide up your galley into 50-line columns. When the document is printed, the first column will be printed using the ODDOFFSET value of 0.5. At the bottom of the column, the pagbreak line will send the printer back to the top of the page (because of the BACKPAGE=1 attribute), and the 4 inch offset will be used (because the page number, @+, is 2) to print the second column. Similarly, the lefthand column on the next sheet of paper (no BACKPAGE!) will be "page" 3, and the righthand column will be "page" 4.

HINTS FOR SUCCESSFUL PAGINATION

1. When using headers or footers, if your main document uses "wide" mode (160 column limit), then your template file must also be created in "wide" mode. Conversely, "normal" (80 column limit) headers and footers should only be used with normal width documents.

2. The template file cannot be the same file as the document file which calls it out.

3. A template for a header or footer should not specify any attributes on the pagebreak lines used to separate the headers and footers in the file.

4. During Pagination, you may not use the SET VAR function key to try to change the proposed pagebreak to something other than a pagebreak. If you wish to edit the document, QUIT and use the WORDPIC Editor.

5. The only proper way to exit from PAGINATE is to use the QUIT function key. Any other method (such as RESET) may cause unpredicatble results in your file.

6. If you repeatedly REJECT proposed breaklines such that more than 255 standard text lines occur between pagebreaks, the " LINE=" portion of the status line will become meaningless.

7. Specifying the attribute OFFSET automatically sets the offset for both odd and even numbered pages. Similarly values specified for ODDHEAD or ODDFOOT will be overruled by subsequent HEAD or FOOT specifications. Note that there is no such attribute as EVENHEAD, EVENFOOT or EVENOFFSET.

8. If you attempt to assign a character string longer than 31 characters to a variable, it will simply be truncated to 31 characters. If you really need more than 31 characters, simply put two variable names back-to-back in your template and split the value assigned between them. For example your template might contain "@x@y" and be called out with a pagebreak such as:

LINES=57 @X='Why I Like To Use Long ' @y='And Wordy Document Titles'

9. If you find that you have too many attributes or variables to fit on the first pagebreak of a document, you may use two or more pagebreaks back-to-back. The PRINT module will not start a new page for each, but will process the attributes you specify.